BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1865. NO. 150.

NORTHERN NEWS.

Latest News from all Quarters.

Destruction of the Rebel Ram Webb.

THE PRESIDENT'S BODY IN INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.

TRADE RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

PROBABLE ARREST OF JUDGE CAMPBELL.

A Plot to Burn Philadelphia.

GENERAL NEWS.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WEBB.

The highly important report reaches us from New Orleans that the rebel ram Webb, which escaped out of the Red river a few days ago, and eluded the pursuit of the national vessels on the Mississippi, has terminated her career in a most fitting manner. She passed New Orleans, on her way to the Gulf, in broad daylight, and at a very rapid rate; but when a short distance below the city a part of her machinery became disarranged, and she was deserted and blown up. Some of her crew were captured and taken to New Orleans. It is not thought that she did any damage except cutting the telegraph.

THE FUNERAL IN INDIANAPOLIS AND CHICAGO.

The train conveying the body of President Lincoln arrived in Indianapolis from Columbus at six o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult. As the sad *cortege* progresses westward there is, if possible, an increase rather than a decrease in the universality of the demonstrations of sorrow. The entire trip between Columbus and Indianapolis was performed at night, and during a portion of the time rain fell heavily; but, notwithstanding, all along the route the people were out by thousands; in all the towns and villages the buildings were draped, flags were half masted, bells were tolled and minute guns fired. Even many of the farmhouses were emblems of mourning. At different places dirges were chanted and funeral music played by bands; the train passed under ornamental arches of evergreens and flowers, festooned with folds of black and white, and the stations were illuminated with torches, bonfires and Chinese lanterns. The outpouring of the people awaiting the arrival of the remains at Indianapolis was immense, and the ceremonies were of an impressive and fitting character. The train was expected to have reached Chicago on the morning of the 1st inst.

REMOVAL OF TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

The following order has been issued by President Johnson:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, April 29, 1865.

Being desirous to relieve all loyal citizens and well disposed persons residing in the insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits, it is hereby ordered:—

First—That all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse be discontinued in such part of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi river, as shall be embraced within the lines of the national military occupation, excepting only such restrictions as are imposed by the acts of Congress, and regulations in pursuance thereof prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President, and excepting also from the effect of this order the following articles, contraband of war, to wit:—Arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured; gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads; telegraph wires, insulators and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

Second—All existing military and naval orders in any manner restricting internal, domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse and trade with or in the localities above named be and the same are hereby revoked, and that no military or naval officer in any manner interrupt or interfere with the same, or with any boats or other vessels engaged therein under proper authority pursuant to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

JUDGE CAMPBELL.

Late Richmond dispatches say that it is believed that the authorities of the United States contemplate the arrest of Judge Campbell, formerly an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, from Alabama, and more recently Assistant Secretary of War in the late rebel War Department. Campbell has of late been largely engaged in attempts looking to the reconstruction of Virginia, as now appears, upon a basis favorable to the rebel cause; that is, yielding, in his plan of reconstruction, quite as little as possible. His learning and previous standing in the country had seemed to mark him out as negotiator of diplomacy on behalf of his rebel brethren, and these reasons had procured for him an interview, among others, with the late lamented President of the United States, Mr. Lincoln, whom he sought most unsuccessfully to envelope in specious argument at the rebel instance. There can now be but little if any doubt that Campbell is of that class of rebels little disposed to yield his convictions of the hopelessness of the rebel cause, and it may be remarked as an evidence of the truth of this statement, that the ex-judge persistently refuses to take the oath of allegiance, and resists by stubborn argument the right of the government to compel him to take it.

A PLOT TO BURN PHILADELPHIA.

A Philadelphia dispatch of the 30th, says:—

Some excitement was caused here to-day by the discovery of a plot to burn this city, as was attempted in New York last year. General Cadwallader has made a proper distribution of troops, and it is believed that now no attempt will be made. No particulars of the plot can be obtained.

GEN. GRANT AT WORK.

General Grant is busily engaged in making arrangements for the contemplated heavy decrease of our military force, and the consequent immense reduction of the government expenses. It is thought that the army will soon be decreased by the number of four hundred thousand men.

DEPARTMENT OF THE JAMES.

General Halleck, since assuming command in Richmond, has established in that city a Bureau of Public Archives, in which are to be deposited and preserved all documents found within his department bearing on the history of the rebellion. A new sub-district, to be known as the District of the Peninsula, has been created in the Department of Virginia. It consists of the territory embraced within the boundaries of the York and Pamunkey, rivers on the North, Chesapeake bay on the east, James river on the south, and the Fredericksburg railroad on the west, with headquarters at Williamsburg.

FROM VIRGINIA.

The Second army corps now has exclusive charge of affairs at and in the vicinity of Burkesville Junction, Virginia, at the crossing of the Southside and Richmond and Danville Railroads, and its duties are far from being those of a sinecure character. Large numbers of the men are detailed in small squads in the surrounding country to protect the inhabitants from depredations on the part of both straggling Union soldiers and paroled rebels of Lee's late army. The region is full of the latter. Great destitution prevails among the people, and many of them would starve but for the rations served out to them by the Second corps Commissary. On the 27th ult. upwards of one hundred and fifty families, averaging eight adults each, were thus subsisting on government bounty in that locality, and the number was constantly increasing. The suffering stomachs of the people have made them sick of the rebellion, at least professedly, and they press forward with equal eagerness to the subsistence headquarters for food and to the Provost Marshal's office to take the oath of allegiance. Some of the old planters are impatient for an opportunity to instruct their legislators to declare unconditionally for the Union once more and forever.

THE SEWARDS.

Dispatches from Surgeon General Barnes up to the 1st inst., report the Sewards as progressing finely. The Secretary suffered some inconvenience from his fractured jaw.

MOSBY.

Mosby is still at large, but without a command. It is a fact that some of those he counted as his most trusty men, are now on his track attempting his arrest, to meet that retribution that awaits him. We understand that General Grant issued orders to General Hancock to give him one hour in which to surrender, and if he refused, to declare him outlawed, and deal out to him the penalty of outlawry. This order is probably an indication of the course the government intends to pursue towards all the rest of the guerillas, and it is the proper way to get rid of them.

FUNERAL OF DR. MOTT.

The funeral services over the remains of the eminent surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, took place in New York City on the 3d ult., at the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty ninth street, in the presence of a very large assemblage, including many of our most prominent citizens. General Scott was one of the pall-bearers, and among the officiating clergymen was Bishop Potter.

THE ASSASSINS.

The number of prisoners arrested charged with complicity with the recent assassination plot has increased so greatly that it has been necessary to fit up the old District Penitentiary, in the yard of the Arsenal in Washingtonon, as a special prison for their custody.—On the 30th, all these prisoners were quietly and safely removed to this new prison from the Monitors on which they have hitherto been confined.

REBEL ENGRAVERS.

On the 30th in Washington the military commission of which General Bragg is President began the trial of the seven engravers of Confederate notes and bonds who came from the South after the capture of Columbia by Gen. Sherman. They are all young Scotchmen, who entered the service of the rebel Treasury Department from Scotland in 1862. They were arrested March 16. They are defended on the ground that they are entitled to the amnesty terms of the President's proclamation of March 14, providing that all domiciled aliens who should leave the South within twelve days thereafter should be free from prosecution.

ARREST OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Hon. Benjamin G. Harris, the copperhead member of Congress from Southern Maryland, was arrested last week by Major Waite, of General Augur's staff, for treasonable conduct in discussing paroled rebel soldiers from taking the oath of allegiance and urging them as soon as exchanged to return to the South and make further fight. The arrest of Harris has no connection whatever with the assassination conspiracy.

WASHINGTON AND RICHMOND.

Several prominent Northern steamboat owners are endeavoring to make arrangements to establish a regular line of passenger steamers between Washington City and Richmond.

CONDITION OF MRS. LINCOLN.

Mrs. Lincoln has not yet rallied from the prostration occasioned by the suddenness of the President's death. She is constantly attended by numerous warm friends, and, of course, has not decided when she will leave Washington City for home.

THE NEW POSTAL LAWS.

The new act relating to the postal laws provides that all domestic letters, except letters lawfully franked and duly certified letters of soldiers and mariners in the service of the United States, which are deposited for mailing in any post office of the United States, on which the postage is unpaid, shall be sent by the postmaster to the Dead Letter office in Washington; and all letters deposited for mailing and paid only in part, shall be forwarded to their destination, charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery.

The provisions of the act for the relief of postmasters who have been robbed by rebel forces or rebel guerillas, approved in April, 1864, are extended to cases of loyal postmasters where, by reason of the presence of armed forces, a post office is destroyed and the postmaster loses the fixtures and furniture, or postage stamps, or stamped envelopes, and the cases where such losses are occasioned by armed forces other than those of the so-called Confederate States.

The Postmaster General is authorized to allow for the publication in newspapers of the list of non delivered letters at any Post office, compensation, at a rate not to exceed two cents for each letter so advertised; and is also authorized to cause the mails to be transported between the United States and any foreign port or ports, or between the ports of the United States touching at a foreign port by steamship, allowing and paying therefor, if by an American vessel, any sum not exceeding the sea and United States inland postage, and, if by a foreign vessel, any sum not exceeding the sea postage on the mails so conveyed.

The system of free delivery is to be established in every place containing a population of fifty thousand within the delivery of the office thereof, and at such other places as the Postmaster General, in his judgement, shall direct, provided—

That the prepayment on drop-letters in all places, where free delivery is not established, shall be one cent only.

Persons depositing obscene books, pamphlets, &c., in mails to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

We clip the following from an army correspondent, who professes to have been present at the interview between Lee and Grant:

It was a most singular and remarkable expression to escape the lips of such a man as General Lee that "the South was never more than half in earnest in this war." I cannot attempt to translate this remark or elucidate it. Its utterance conveyed to me the impression that the South was most heartily sick of the war, and anxious to get back into the Union and to peace. The General added that they went off after political leaders in a moment of passion and under the excitement of fancied wrongs, honestly believing that they were entering a struggle for an inalienable right and a fundamental principle of their political creed. A man should not be judged harshly for contending for that which he honestly believes to be right. Such was the position of the vast majority of the Southern people now. And now that they are defeated they consider that they have lost everything that is worth contending for in the government. They have sacrificed home, friends, property, health, all on this issue. Men do not make such sacrifices for nothing. They have made the sacrifice from honest convictions.

And now that they have lost in the issue they feel that they have no interests left in this country. It is the opinion of General Lee that unless moderation and liberality be exercised towards them the country will lose its best people. Already, he says, they are seeking to expatriate themselves, and numerous schemes are started to go to Mexico, to Brazil, to Canada, to France or elsewhere.—He is called upon frequently to discountenance and suppress such undertakings. The country needs these young men. They are its bone and sinew, its intelligence and enterprise, its hope for the future, and wisdom demands that no effort be spared to keep them in the country and pacify them.

It was a most noticeable feature of the conversation that General Lee, strange as it may appear, talked throughout as a citizen of the United States. He seemed to plant himself on the national platform, and take his observations from that stand-point. He talked calmly, deliberately, earnestly, but with no show of interest other or different from what might be expected from an honest believer in his peculiar opinions.

THE SULTANA DISASTER.

It is now supposed that more than fifteen hundred lives were lost by the explosion of the steamer Sultana. Seven hundred and eighty-six had been found alive, at last accounts. The hospitals at Memphis are full of persons scalded and burned. The Sultana was a large and fast boat, especially popular with travellers.

EXPECTED SURRENDER OF THE REBEL GENERAL DICK TAYLOR—NINETY-FIVE THOUSAND BALES OF COTTON BURNED AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28, via CAIRO, April 27, 1865.

It is reported that General Dick Taylor will surrender his army to General Canby, if favorable terms be granted.

Another blockade runner has run into Galveston, somewhat damaged by our gunboats.

Fears are entertained of the levee breaking in front of Algiers, opposite New Orleans, where there are extensive government works. The river is very high. A large force is at work strengthening the levee.

General Canby arrived this morning from Mobile.

General Lemoin, who arrived from Montgomery, Ala., on the 14th inst., says that the rebels, under command of Dan Adams and Buford, commenced evacuating on Tuesday evening, two hours before the arrival of the Union army. Buford, commanding the rear guard, ordered ninety-five thousand bales of cotton burned, and it was done, despite the protests of the citizens.

Our forces destroyed two steamers King, Augusta, and Nina, on the Alabama river, and the Little Cherokee was burned on the Talapoos, by parties unknown. The Unionists also destroyed all the rebel depots, workshops, and rolling mills. Private property was unmolested.

Two meeting were held to-day to express sorrow over the death of President Lincoln. Addresses were made by Generals Banks and Hurlburt, and James T. Brady, of New York.

SKETCHES OF THE ASSASSINS.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH,

the assassin of President Lincoln, has at last been hunted from his hiding place, and in attempting to escape has been shot and killed. His desperate fight and resistance until shot give an additional interest to the history of the desperado made notorious and infamous by his cowardly assassination of the President.

John Wilkes Booth, the third son of Lucius Junius Booth, the celebrated actor, was born on "The Farm," his father's estate, near Baltimore, in 1839. He made his first appearance on the stage in 1855, under the name of Wilkes, at Richmond, in Richard III, at the St. Charles theatre, Baltimore, being then but seventeen years of age. He subsequently made a regular debut under his proper name in Philadelphia, but did not meet with the success his young ambition had anticipated. In 1856 he went to Richmond, Virginia, as a stock actor in George Kunkel's company, but his vicious disposition, offensive manners and intemperate habits not only retarded his success professionally, but socially, and his popularity was confined to the class of young desperadoes who haunt Southern cities in great numbers. He habitually went armed and was often led by his dissipation into numerous quarrels. Leaving Richmond in 1860, he went to Montgomery, where he was engaged as "leading man" at the Montgomery theatre. While here his habits of dissipation did not improve. In 1861 the pistol which he always carried accidentally exploded, wounding him severely in the leg. He was forced to abandon the stage for a time, and came North. When he had recovered he played star engagements in this city, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington—his last appearance professionally being at Ford's theatre, Washington, in the part of Pescara, in the Apostate, for the benefit of Joseph McCullough. This was but a short time previous to the fearful tragedy in which he engaged at the same theatre on the night of April 14, 1865.

It is now known that after committing the deed, which resulted in the death of the President, Booth, in attempting to escape, was thrown from his horse and broke his leg. So admirable, however, were the arrangements of his numerous accomplices, that he was still enabled to get off safely, and, in spite of the vigorous pursuit of the government detectives, to cross both the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers before being captured or killed.

In person Booth was not tall, but handsomely formed, with regular features and fine complexion. His hair, jet black and glossy, curled slightly, and set off in fine relief, a high, intellectual forehead, and a face of intelligence. Both chin and nose were marked prominent, and the firm set lips and lines about the mouth indicated firmness of will, decision and resolution. He was scrupulously neat in his dress, and selected his habit with a rare perception of what was becoming to his figure and complexion. He would pass anywhere for a neatly though not over-dressed man of fashion. He was unmarried and much given to amours. It is said that he was an opium eater; but it was only certain that he frequently drank to excess. He was a dead shot, a fine fencer, a thorough horseman, and a master of the dagger or bowie knife. His personal bravery was never questioned. It has been stated by Washington papers, with an air of authority, that at the time of his murder of the President he held a commission in the rebel army as lieutenant colonel, but if so, the appointment was of course a secret save to a few.

DAVID C. HAROLD.

This accomplice of Booth, and who, next to Atzeroth, appears to have been his chief assistant in the horrible transaction in which he engaged, was a resident of Washington city, and a son of the late A. C. Harold, a well known citizen of the Sixth ward, Washington city, and for many years the principal clerk in the Naval Store, Washington. Harold, the assassin, was educated at Charlotte Hall, St. Marys county, Md., and was well acquainted with the topography of that district. He has long been known as an idle, dissipated young man, leading a fast life on invisible means of support. For a couple of months previous to the murder he had been very intimate with Booth. Harold is only twenty-three years of age. Secretary Stanton lately offered a reward of twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Harold.

GEORGE A. ATZEROTH.

George A. Atzeroth, another accomplice and assistant of Booth, for whom Secretary Stanton offered a reward of twenty five thousand dollars, was arrested near Middleburg, Montgomery county, Maryland, on April 20. He was found at the house of his cousin, Ernst Hartmann Richter, by Sergeant Gammill, of Capt. Townsend's company, First Delaware Cavalry. Richter at first denied the presence of Atzeroth in the house, and afterwards, with his wife, told conflicting stories about him. The sergeant found by questioning different parties whom Atzeroth had visited, that the accused had come from Washington a day or two before, and at the house of one of the gentlemen, while at dinner, had, upon the assassination of the President being broached, abruptly stopped eating and made use of the following language: "If all of them had done their duty Grant would have been fixed in the same way!" Atzeroth has been on quite intimate terms with a portion of the Surratt family, and alleges that his business from his home, at Port Tobacco, in Charles county, was with one of that family in reference to a coal oil speculation that they were about entering into. He says that he knew Booth quite well, but had not seen him for some time. He alleges that he left his home about two weeks since, and has been about Washington most of the time since, endeavoring to sell a horse to the government. In this particular his statements verged upon the ludicrous. First he had one horse which he brought from Port Tobacco with him; then he had two horses, one of which belonged to Surratt; and then again they were both his, and so on, mixing his account up in such a manner that it was almost impossible to make head or tail of it. He had heard of the assassination of President Lincoln while standing in Pennsylvania avenue, but paid no attention to it, although there was great excitement on the street at the time.—He stopped in Washington all that night, and the next morning (Saturday) went to Georgetown, returned to Washington, went to Georgetown again, and took the stage for Rockville; from thence he went to see some of his friends, and then went to the residence of his cousin.—Atzerot is a German by birth and was a hired assassin, paid to do the deed by those who had money but had not the courage to do it themselves. It is reported that he said to one of his friends, some weeks since, that he "was poor now, but in a few weeks he would have plenty of gold."

LEWIS PAYNE, THE PERSON WHO ASSAULTED SECRETARY SEWARD.

This person was arrested in Washington on the night of the 17th inst., at the house of a Mrs. Surratt. He was taken before the persons who were in Secretary Seward's house on the occasion of the assault, all of whom identified him as the person who had attempted to commit the murder. He gave his name as Lewis Payne, but it is believed that it is not his true one, and that he is in reality Thomas, the so-called French lady, who captured the steamer St. Nicholas, in 1861. On the 24th inst., this man, while confined in the Old Capitol prison, at Washington, attempted to kill himself by knocking his brains out against the wall, but failed though being badly injured. This man was suspected of having been a St. Alban's raider.

THE WRITER OF THE LETTER SIGNED "SAM."

This individual, whose name has been kept secret by the authorities, was arrested in Baltimore, April 18, and turned State's evidence, confessing the plan of the double assassination, and putting the detectives on the track.—He is a well known resident of Baltimore, and admits that he was engaged in a plot to capture the President, in order to force the government to an exchange of prisoners. When the general exchange was announced, "Sam" refused to engage longer in the scheme, and endeavored to dissuade Booth and the others.

MRS. M. E. SURRATT,

who was arrested at her house in Washington, on April 17, was the mother of John H. Surratt, and the occupant of the house at which Payne was arrested. With her were arrested Miss Anna Surratt, Miss Honora Fitzpatrick and a Miss Holahan.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH,

was arrested on the 26th instant at Philadelphia, charged with being cognizant of the intention of his brother to assassinate the President, and has been confined in the Old Capitol prison. It will be remembered that among the letters found in Booth's trunk was one signed 'Jun,' in the handwriting of Junius Brutus Booth, and alluding in mysterious terms to the unprofitableness of the oil business, in connection with the fall of Richmond and surrender of Lee.

Julius Brutus is the oldest son of Lucius Junius Booth, and was born in Charleston in 1821.

He made his first appearance on the stage in 1834, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, as Tyrrel in Richard III., and first in New York at the Bowery in 1851. The same year he went to California. He was married twice, first to Miss Clemmentine DeBar, an Irish actress from Dublin, and reputed to have been one of the most beautiful women of her day. They subsequently separated, and Booth married a Miss Harriet Mace, who died in San Francisco, in 1860, after a lingering illness. At the time of the assassination of the President, Junius Brutus Booth was playing at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati. He had been up late the night of the murder, left his room and went direct to Pike's Opera House on Saturday morning to attend rehearsal, totally unaware of what had transpired.

An exciting crowd had already clamored at the door for him, torn down the bill in which he was announced, and had only left on assurance that he would not play, and that no performance would be had there that evening. When he appeared on the stage, Mr. Simmons, acting manager, drew him to one side, and cautioned him against too much publicity. He inquired why, and on being told the news, exclaimed, "My God! can it be possible!" swooned away, and was conveyed from the stage in an insensible condition. He left the city quietly, and had made his way to Philadelphia when arrested.

THE REWARDS OFFERED FOR THE ARREST OF THE ASSASSINS.

Upon the confession of "Sam," the Baltimore accomplice, a large number of accomplices were arrested, and traces of the principals discovered. Only three remained undiscovered, and for these Secretary Stanton offered the following

GOVERNMENT REWARDS.

For the capture of J. W. Booth,	$50,000
For the capture of Atzerot	25,000
For the capture of Harold,	25,000

STATE AND CORPORATION REWARDS.

For the capture of Booth, by the Governor of Pennsylvania,	10,000
For the capture of Booth by the Washington City Council	20,000
For the capture of Booth, by the Baltimore City Council,	10,000

MILITARY ORDERS.

Headquarters, Department North Carolina.
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 35.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. COX, WITH HIS OWN Corps, and two brigades of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlotte, and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Western portion of the State.

Major-General A. H. Terry, with his own Corps, and one brigade of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro', Fayetteville, and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Central portion of the State.

Brigadier-Generals Palmer and Hawley will command the Coast District, as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerillas and marauders, and collect all military arms (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State.

The Corps and District Commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each county under their jurisdiction a discreet officer, with sufficient force to organize a small company of the most responsible loyal citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary the companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their service.

All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime, and arrest criminals as far as practicable within their county, and obey all lawful orders of the United States Military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police companies will be sent to the nearest Military post for trial, by Military Commission. A full statement of the crime and the names of witnesses must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major-General SCHOFIELD:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adjt. General.

Headq'rs Department of North Carolina.
ARMY OF THE OHIO, Raleigh, N. C.,
May 4th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.

THE RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPH LINES FROM Raleigh to Goldsboro', Wilmington and Morehead City and the telegraph lines from Raleigh to Fayetteville, Weldon and Greensboro', will be held as military lines under exclusive military control.

Other railroads and telegraph lines in the State may be worked by the private corporations now having possession of them, under such general military regulations and restrictions as it may be necessary to impose.

All officers and employees of railroads and telegraph lines will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States, and will be held amenable to the military authorities, for the proper discharge of their duties. The Presidents or Superintendents of Railroad Companies will confer with Col. J. F. BOYD, Chief Quartermaster at Raleigh, who is empowered to make the necessary regulations.

For the present and until further orders, no travel or traffic will be permitted on any railroad except under proper military permits.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD.
J. A. CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col. & A. A. G.
May 5-tf.

Headq'rs Department of North Carolina,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 1st, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 45.

* * * * * * *

III. MAJOR GEO. B. DYER, 9TH MAINE INfantry, is hereby appointed Provost Marshal of the Post of Raleigh to relieve Lt. Col. S. M. Zent, 13th Indiana Infantry, who has been discharged the service on the tender of his resignation.

* * * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assist. Adj't Gen'l.

Col. GRANGER,
Com'd'g Post, Raleigh, N. C. May 3 tf

HEADQ'RS., 3RD BRIGADE, 2ND DIV., 10TH A. C.
POST OF RALEIGH, N. C.
May 1st, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.

The Col. Commanding Post having noticed with regret, that the beautiful shade trees which adorn the City of Raleigh, are being ruined, all persons are therefore prohibited from hitching their horses to them for the future. Hitching posts will be provided on all the principal streets of the city, and any horse found tied to the trees will be seized by the Provost Guard.

By Order of
G. F. GRANGER,
Col. Com'd'g Post.
H. S. SANFORD, Post Adjutant. May 2-tf.

HEADQ'RS, 3D BRIG., 2D DIV., 10TH A. C.,
POST OF RALEIGH, N. C., May 1, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The Colonel commanding Post announces to the citizens of Raleigh, that the Safe-guards have been removed from all the houses in the city by his order, and a Police-guard substituted. In cases of any disturbance or intrusion at private houses the citizens will call upon the Police-guard for protection, and in case the guards hear any disturbance or notice any soldiers prowling about the residences of citizens or the houses of servants they will afford all the assistance that is desired. No soldier will be allowed to enter the houses of citizens unless he is requested to do so, except in case of some disturbance.

By order of
G. F. GRANGER,
Col. Comd'g Post.
H. S. SANFORD, Post Adjutant. May 2-tf

NOTICE!

IF THERE IS A GOOD BALLAD SINGER IN THE 2nd Div., 10th Army Corps, he will hear of something to his advantage by applying at Headquarters 3rd Brigade of that command.
May 5-tf

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

A Union Paper at the Capital of North Carolina.

Having determined to remain in Raleigh and make the PROGRESS one of the permanent fixtures of the Capitol of the State, we appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend its circulation.

Bastiles, prisons and courts of star chamber having been abolished by the Union armies, and the old flag having again been unfurled on the capitol of our good old State, never again to be lowered by the hand of treason, the people can read those papers that advocate their principles and express their own sentiments, without the fear of the rack or the stake; and it is our determination to make THE PROGRESS worthy the confidence of the intelligent masses.

We have associated with us in the editorial management of the paper gentlemen of experience and of acknowledged talent and ability, and shall spare neither labor or expense to render the PROGRESS worthy of the capitol of the State and a welcome visitor to every loyal family.

Though it is our purpose to make the PROGRESS a live newspaper, we shall ignore those great questions that so deeply affect our immediate future and which must be speedily acted upon and settled. We shall give to the administration of PRESIDENT JOHNSON an active and zealous support, and will exert whatever of power or influence we may possess to restore harmony, peace and prosperity to our native State. We love the Union and we love North Carolina, and all our energies and whatever of talents we may possess, or shall be able to command in the management of the paper, shall be employed for the preservation of the one and to increase the prosperity of the other.

In the management of our publications we shall know no North, no South, no East, no West, but will labor earnestly and continually for the welfare of our whole country.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS,

The publication of which has been interrupted by the derangement of the mails, will be resumed immediately, and we make an earnest appeal to our friends to exert themselves in extending its circulation.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily paper one year, ... $10 00
" " six months, ... 5 00
Weekly paper one year, ... 3 00
" " six months, ... 1 50

Persons sending us clubs of ten or more, to one office, at one time, will be furnished with the paper gratis.

May 4th, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

UNION MASS MEETING IN RALEIGH.

THE UNION MASS MEETING ADVERTISED TO be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on Saturday evening, the 6th inst., is postponed until THURSDAY, the 11th inst., in order that persons from the surrounding country may have an opportunity of attending.

The speaking will commence at 12 o'clock, M., on that day, and continue until night. The procession and illumination will take place at night.

May 5-td MANY CITIZENS.

PEACE AND LIBERTY EATING SALOON IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION of its visitors, where they will find polite and attentive waiters. ROSS & McGOWAN, Proprietors,

Near the corner of Fayetteville and Market square.
May 4-d6t*

WANTED,

AT THE N. C. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF and Dumb and the Blind, a good Cook. A man preferred. For terms, &c., apply to W. J. PALMER, Principal.
May 4-tf

PRESSMAN WANTED.

A RELIABLE STEADY MAN, COMPETENT TO run Power Presses, is wanted to take charge of a large cylander Hoe press. To a competent man good wages and permanent work will be given. Apply at Progress Office immediately.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
April 29-tf.

WANTED,

SIX MALE ATTENDANTS IMMEDIATELY, AT the Insane Asylum. For terms, &c., apply to the Superintendent. May 2-12t

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON, SURGEON DENTIST.

☞ Office and residence on Hillsboro Street, at the Railroad crossing. April 17-tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, OR A PARTNER WANTED.

ONE OF THE FINEST WATER POWERS IN THE State of North Carolina is offered for sale. It is situated on Neuse River, nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh. The present improvement are a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Oil Mill, and it is a most desirable situation for a cotton factory. The owner would consider the proposals of any energetic gentleman acquainted with the manufacture of cotton cloth, for a partnership business in erecting and carrying on such a business. This opportunity should not be overlooked by any capitalist who may desire to be the pioneer of the manufacturing interst in North Carolina. Address Progress office, Raleigh, N. C.
ap 30

LOST.

A BLACK LEATHER TRAVELING BAG, SUPposed to have been taken by mistake by some person who arrived by the 7 o'clock train on the evening of the 28th.

It was missed soon after arrival of said train.

The person who has taken it will confer a great favor and will be suitably rewarded by returning it at Headquarters, Department of N. C.

J. SCHOFIELD,
May 1-tf. Brevet Brig. Gen'l.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT COLORED GIRL WHO HAS had experience as a nurse and who is capable of taking charge of two small children. A good home and good wages will be paid one who can come well recommended. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 24-tf.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE WOMAN IS WANTED to act as house-keeper for a small family and look after two small children. To a woman who can come well recommended a good home and good wages will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 24-tf

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

AT THE

PROGRESS OFFICE.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE LARGE AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING circulation of the DAILY PROGRESS renders it one of the best mediums ever offered to the people of North Carolina for advertising. Rates—one dollar a square, of ten lines, for each and every insertion.

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH. N. C.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1865.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE PROGRESS.

As we shall be in communication with the Eastern part of the State, with the North and the world in a day or two, we will now receive mail subscribers to the Progress at the following rates:

Daily paper, one year.....$10:00
" " six months.....5:00
Weekly paper, one year.....3:00
" " six months.....1:50

Money must accompany all orders, or the paper will not be sent.

News Agents will be supplied at the rate of $5 per hundred.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All transient advertisements will be charged ONE DOLLAR a square, ten lines minion type to count a square, for each and every insertion, and the money must be paid at the desk when the matter is handed in or they will not appear.

Jefferson Davis.

Of all the names that have ever figured in rebellions or revolutions, no matter what their ultimate fate, perhaps that of Jefferson Davis will go down to posterity with the blackest character of the whole list.—Elevated by a confiding people to a high and responsible station, they trusted to him; and trusted only to be betrayed. Instead of seeking their good he sought only to elevate himself upon their ruin.

Other scheming and ambitious leaders have engaged in rebellions, and when crushed they have shared the fate of their followers, magnanimously laying aside self and seeking to shield those who had confided in them. Others still, after having achieved the objects for which they ostensibly contended, have abused the power confided to them to the dedriment of the people; but it was reserved for Jefferson Davis, after having ruined and enslaved his people, to rob and desert them; and he now skulks in some unknown place, a fugitive robber, a thwarted tyrant and a murderer of those who confided in him and sacrifised life and property for him, believing they were obeying the high behests of patriotism.

It must have been plain to Mr. Davis, as it was to all calm, reflecting common-sense minds, at least two months ago, that the cause of the Southern Confederacy was hopeless, and that the only way to stop the further effusion of blood and destruction of property was to negotiate for peace upon the basis of the restoration of the Union. Every Confederate soldier killed in battle during this time was *murdered*, and his blood is upon the affrighted soul of Jefferson Davis. Had he been a friend to his people or his country, he would have said, "The cause is hopeless; let me not stand in the way of peace; let no personal considerations of mine lead to more slaughter, more devastion, more misery. I am content to lay aside my robes of office, to surrender my power, and to retire to private life for the common good."

But no; in that cold and selfish heart, from which the foul fires of hellish ambition had burned every noble impulse, every generous idea, every magnanimous feeling, every disinterested thought and every patriotic emotion, he cherished the love of power and determined to enslave the very people he had been trusted to liberate, and to hold them to the support of his standard as long as there was a man left alive.

Power to him was sweeter than the lives of his people. He closed his ears to the cries of widows and the wails of orphans, and steeled his heart to wicked desperation. No cause, no matter how just, could prosper under such a leader. His appointments were unfit, not with reference to competency, but with reference to subserviency to him. He wanted no one whom he could not use for his own base purposes.

And at last, when his own people began to murmur and to whisper complaints they dared not openly make, he asked his Congress, theretofore subservient to his will, for gag laws and dictatorial powers. He even asked that he might be empowered to say who should edit a newspaper and who should preach the Gospel. This was too much for even his Congress, and they refused him. Then he despaired of a further lease on power, and began to contrive for his personal benefit. He got Congress to authorize him to steal one-fourth of all the gold in the Confederacy, but he had only time to rob the banks of Richmond, and perhaps a few others. With the proceeds of this theft he has absconded.

No wonder we are thankful to the Union armies for releasing us from such a tyranny and snatching us from the clutches of such a robber. We might well have hailed even an army of Turks, for they could not have made our condition worse. Our only hope was in what we then termed "the common enemy." Thank God, that "enemy" is in our midst and has delivered us, and is now our *friend*. We have cause to be deeply thankful, for verily our deliverance has been great. They have taken us out of the miry clay of Davisism and placed upon the hill of Liberty.

But probably the meanest thing ever perpetrated by Davis and his myrmidons was their appeal for donations to the Treasury. Thousands of foolish young girls and *women of both genders* contributed their jewelry, their coin, and other valuables, while many old sharpers donated Confederate bonds held by them. Wonder what the girls now think of their jewelry! Wonder if they do not have some lingering wishes that they had not been *quits* so patriotic! How would they like to see their gold and diamonds glittering and flashing upon the persons of Mexican Senoras, in a fandango with Davis, Benjamin and the ilk? We are sorry for the foolish girls, but we know not how to console them, unless it be a consolation to them to reflect that bought wisdom is the best.

Mr. Davis, too, acted very meanly in endeavoring to arouse the people to a further prosecution of the war even while fleeing from his captured capital. He must have known, long before, that he must take his flight. He had sold out his furniture and sent off his family previous to the final crash. It seems that at the time he issued his circular from Danville he was only desirous of having the enemy held in check until he could make off with his ill-gotten gains.—What mattered it with him how many lives were lost, so that he saved his stolen gold?

In any and every light in which Jefferson Davis [illegible] whether as President, as Commander-in-Chief, as a civilian or a warrior—whether in his political or personal character—he must be considered a *bad man*, and this the truth of history will establish.

North Carolina.

The Newbern *Times*, of the 6th, has the following article, which is as true as preaching—probably more so than much preaching. North Carolina may sometimes be slow; but she is always sure:

"Outsiders do not appreciate the real state of feeling in this State. They can not, or will not, see in the manifestations of love for the old Union, and satisfaction at the destruction of rebel power, a spontaneous outburst of the real feeling of the people, but continue to view as enforced submission to an irresistible power, the declarations of the numerous county meetings being daily held throughout the State.

"This is unjust to the loyalty of the citizens of this really Union State. A glance at past history will clearly demonstrate that the State has always been noted for conservatism, and attachment to the country as an entirety. She has never sanctioned extreme measures, but has politically occupied a position in harmony with her geographical situation.

"The masses of the people never sympathized with the rebellion; there never was a time when a majority of the popular vote would have placed the State in an attitude of hostility to the General Government; this was proven in the vote against holding a Convention, in February, 1861, after the seven cotton States had passed ordinances of secession. Her position, between Virginia and South Carolina with an army of secessionists already on the march, and the calling for volunteers, and the seizure of United States forts and arsenals within her borders by a rebel Governor, was scarcely sufficient at last to array her on the side of rebellion. The Confederate authorities have always understood the feelings in this State; they well understood what the meaning of the election of Vance, then universally supposed to be a Union man, in 1862, by an unprecedented majority, meant, and from that time until the final destruction of their power, they took sure means to prevent another expression of sentiment by her people.

"The utterance of the people [in] their town and county assemblages, do not resemble those of a subdued race; on the contrary, they are exulting over restored liberty, and evince renewed devotion to the old flag.

"The people of North Carolina will soon set themselves right before the country. They are determined that the political demagogues who have misrepresented them in the past, shall ever hereafter remain in the obscurity which they merit, and that men who have proved themselves wise in council, and honest of purpose, shall be the honored instruments of their regeneration.

"North Carolina may not be the first one of the Southern States to resume her proper position in the Union—she has not been famed for rapidity in her movements—but when her delegates assemble in Convention they will take such action as will convince all that they are sincere in the determination to wipe out all causes which may ever have a tendency to produce divisions in the country. The people are willing to accept the abolition of slavery, and the Convention will, we doubt not, agree to the constitutional amendment for that purpose; and when she has once wheeled into line, never more will the voice of treason be heard within her limits. We expect to see a full delegation present themselves at the meeting of Congress, representing North Carolina constituency, as devoted to liberty and the Union as any in the United States."

An Indication of Southern Sentiment.—*The Washington Chronicle* publishes the following letter, written by Brig. Gen. Jones of the Rebel army, now a prisoner in our hands:

Fort Warren, April 17, 1865.

Hon. Alexander Ramsay—Dear Sir: Since writing to you, such a change in affairs has taken place, that I avail myself of this early opportunity to express to you my feelings on the tragic occurrence which has brought this change. No event of my life has given me a greater shock than the announcement of the terrible and infamous assassination of the President. Aside from the great crime, which I cannot contemplate without feelings of abhorence and indignation, no greater calamity could have befallen our country when our minds and hearts were looking for a speedy peace. I say our country, for I now feel that this is my country, and personally I mourn the loss of Mr. Lincoln, and feel that the people of my State will condemn the crime and bitterly feel the calamity. I trust in God that no respectable Southern man, when all is brought to light, will be found in any way accessory to the hellish crime, but on the contrary, that all will feel the utter abhorence of the act which it merits from all men. Your kindness and courtesy to me induce me to assure you of my feelings in this hour of our nation's calamity.

With feelings of gratitude, I am, truly,
Your obedient servant, J. R. Jones.

The Day of Humiliation.—As the 25th of May, appointed by the President as a day of fasting and prayer, is a feast day in the Church for the Ascension, the following proclamation, postponing the fast to June 1st, has been issued:

Whereas, by my proclamation of the 25th instant, Thursday, the 25th day of next month, was recommended as a day for special humiliation and prayer in consequence of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, but whereas, my attention has been called to the fact that the day aforesaid is sacred to large numbers of Christians as one of rejoicing for the ascension of the Savior: now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby suggest that the religious services recommended as aforesaid should be postponed until Thursday, the first day of June next.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of April in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.
W. Hunter, Acting Secretary of State.

Feeding Refugees.—The Savannah *Republican* says that the Federal authorities distribute on an average daily, about eight hundred ration tickets, to refugees who have come into that city, and that the number is rapidly increasing. These rations do not include those furnished to resident citizens.

Sarcastic.—The New York *Herald* says, a reward of *one cent* will be paid for the apprehension and confinement in the nearest jail, of Jake Thompson, George Sanders, and their accomplices, now supposed to be somewhere on the other side of the Canadian border.

Reasonable.—It is said that an oil company in Pennsylvania has struck a layer of butter of the strongest kind, from which the neighboring hotels are supplied. We expect that about the next thing struck by these oil companies will be the *bottom*.

Not Recognized.—Maximillian has sent a Consul to San Francisco, but he is not recognised. The Republic of Mexico has a Consul at that place.

Songs for Sale.—We have at the Pascagoula Courtney Room several thousands songs, printed to the order of persons who have not called for them, which we will sell at the rate of ONE and TWO DOLLARS a hundred.

Another mercantile firm of New York city has added its proffer of $10,000 toward the half million fund proposed to be offered for the capture of Jeff. Davis, which makes $30,000 already proffered. It is thought the amount can be readily raised in New York alone.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE FALL OF RICHMOND.

Its Effect in England and France.

MAXIMILIAN'S AFFAIRS.

THE MARKETS.

By the arrival of the steamship City of London at the port of New York and the Peruvian at Father Point on the 30th ult., we received news from Europe to the 21st of April—five days later. The intelligence is of a very important and interesting character.

The publication of the details of the fall of Richmond, with the report of the rout of Lee's army, produced an intense degree of excitement all over Great Britain.—Although the people had not heard of the surrender of Lee, it was very generally conceded that the rebel cause was at an end, and the London *Times* advises the remnant of the insurgents to submit to their "conquerors" after obtaining the best terms possible.

The London *Index*—Jeff. Davis' organ—and London *Post*—Lord Palmerston's organ—hoping against hope, express the opinion that the war will be still continued, in some new form, by the rebels.

The rebel cotton loan had almost disappeared from the London Stock Exchange, where a very animated and heavy demand for United States securities and American railroad stocks existed.

The superior ability of Gen. Grant and the gallantry of the Union soldiers were fully, if tardily, conceded by the British press.

A very exciting scene took place in the French Legislature when the news from Richmond was made known. M. Eugene Pelletan, a leader of the opposition, declared it was of no consequence that Napoleon did not allude to American affairs in his speech from the throne, as "the victorious swords of Grant and Sherman have settled the question." The sentiment was supported by twenty-four members of the opposition.

The abolition of slavery in the South was hailed with joy by the influential newspapers of Paris.

A London journal asserts that Napoleon proposed to conclude a treaty with England for the defence of Canada against the United States on hearing of the fall of Richmond.

An Irish journal recommends a large emigration of "poor" but hardworking whites to the Southern States when restored to the Union.

Maximilian's affairs were in a very discouraging state. The new Franco-Mexican loan, being a lottery concern, cannot be quoted in London. His new minister has retired from the Court of the Emperor of Austria, and the London *Times* indicates that the Monroe doctrine may be speedily enforced against his throne.

The eldest son of the Czar of Russia was dangerously ill at Nice, and fears were entertained for his life.

Consols closed in London, April 21, at 90¾ a 90 5-8 for money. The Liverpool cotton market was more buoyant, April 21, and prices advanced slightly from a heavy decline experienced during the week. Flour was dull and downward. Provisions were quiet and steady.

THE NEW INCOME TAX.

The *Evening Post* publishes an abstract of the amended Income Tax law, and as its requirements are of general interest, we give our readers the more important parts of it. The assessor is required to ask:

Had your wife any income last year?
Did any minor child of yours receive any salary last year?
Have you included in this return the income of your wife, and salary received by minor children?
Have you any stocks, and what are they?
Is your report made on the basis of gold?
Have you bought or sold stocks or other property?
Have you any United States securities?
Do you return the premium on gold paid you as interest on United States securities?
Have you kept any book account?
Is your income estimated or taken from your book?
Have not the expenses, &c., claimed as deductions, already been taken out of the amount reported as profits?
Did you estimate any portion of your profits in making your returns for 1863?
Was any portion treated as worthless, and if since paid, have you included it in this return?

All incomes of 1864 less than five thousand dollars are subject to *five per cent.* tax; over five thousand dollars, *ten per cent.* The blanks must be filled and returned to the assessor by the first of May. Personal service of the blanks is not necessary; the assessor's duty requiring him only to make public announcement in a newspaper of his county.

Deductions are permitted as follows:

1. Exempt by law, $600?
2. All national, state and local taxes paid within the year (which includes the deduction of the income taxes actually paid in 1864).
3. Losses on sales of real est te purchased within the year.
4. Interest paid out or falling due within the year.
5. Amount actually paid for rent of homestead, store or shop.
6. Insurances, repairs, fuel consumed in carrying on business, wages of employees, and interest on incumbrances.

All carriages are taxed from $1 up to $10; gold watches $1 each, if worth less than one hundred dollars, and $2 if worth more than one hundred dollars; pianos, $2; yachts from $5 to $100; private billiard tables, $10; gold plate 50 cents per ounce Troy, and silver plate 5 cents.

Every person failing to make returns by the 15th of May next will be liable to be assessed by the assistant assessor according to the best information he can obtain; and in such case the assistant assessor will add twenty-five per cent. to the amount of the tax.

Jones' Historic Bust of President Lincoln.—At this time, when the name of Lincoln is on every tongue, and his memory in every heart, anything that recalls vividly to the eye the features of the honored martyr is peculiarly welcome, and will be gazed upon by thousands with mournful interest. The bust, executed by T. D. Jones, of Cincinnati, was commenced about six weeks before Mr. Lincoln left Springfield, en route to occupy the Presidential chair. The last sitting was given only two days before his departure. As a work of art it has high merit—as a portrait it is truly a fac-simile. It is bold and grand in outline; it is modelled with exquisite skill; its expression is faithful to the life, and it is characteristic in its whole contour and in every line of its elaborate manipulation. It is but very rarely that so successful a portraiture is achieved in plaster, but in this we recognize the positive individuality of, as well as the closest resemblance to, the subject. The simple dignity of the unpretentious man, the native nobility which never failed in any emergency, have, in this bust, been caught and perpetuated for the admiration and respect of posterity. It will undoubtedly be received as the historic bust of Abraham Lincoln, not only because it is so perfect in all points of intellectual and physical resemblance, but because it is the only one for which President Lincoln ever sat. For some reason or other, this fine and very important work of art seemed destined to remain in obscurity, and but for the intervention of Mr. Henri L. Stuart, of this city, it probably would have remained unknown until now. He recognized its merit, ordered some casts to be made, out of which but three or four have as yet crossed the Alleghany mountains. One was sent to Mrs. Lincoln, and has since formed a prominent object of attraction in the red reception room at the White House, Washington. Another has been in our editorial rooms for some time, and will be exhibited to-day in front of the *Tribune* publication office. A third will be shown to-day at the store of A. D. Porter & Co., No. 542 Broadway. These busts will assuredly attract much attraction from the striking points of excellence which we have enumerated. Mr. T. D. Jones is at present engaged, we understand, upon a full-length life-size statue of President Lincoln, for which he made careful and elaborate studies, while engaged on the bust.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Portsmouth Navy-yard.—The following are the names of the vessels now at this naval depot: Agamenticus, iron-clad, four guns, 1,564 tons, finished; Alert, screw, 10 guns, 891 tons, building; Contoocook, screw, 13 guns, 2,343 tons, building; Ispervies, screw, 10 guns, 831 tons, building; Franklin, screw, 52 guns, 3,684 tons, building; Illinois, screw, 25 guns, 3,177 tons, building; Minnesota, screw, 52 guns, 3,307 tons, repairing; Minnetonka, screw, 25 guns, 3,177 tons, building; Passaconaway, iron-clad, 4 guns, 3,200 tons, building; Piscataqua, screw, 25 guns, 3,177 tons, building; Portire, screw, 1 gun, 103 tons, repairing; Resaca, screw, 10 guns, 909 tons, building; Roebuck, bark, 5 guns, 455 tons, receiving ship; Tioga, side wheel, 8 guns, 819 tons, repairing; Vandalia, sloop, 22 guns, 700 tons, receiving ship; Emerald, screw, 50 tons, ferry-boat. A foundry and large additional machine-shops are in process of building for this yard.—*Boston Transcript, April 27th.*

Churches and the Rebellion.—Among the first signs of the approach of our civil war were the divisions between the Northern and Southern sections of the Protestant churches. The Roman Catholic church has had no divisions. Now the Protestant churches in the two sections ought to reunite and aid by their Christian sympathies in effecting the national reunion.—*New York Herald.*

THE LOCAL COLUMN.

The Minstrels.—We call attention to the programme for the minstrel performance to-night, at the Chapel for the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. We learn that on Saturday night the house was crowded, while probably a thousand persons could not obtain entrance. Many ladies were present, and the best order was maintained. All that we have heard speak of the performance were highly pleased. The price of admission is only 50 cents, which is cheap enough. Besides enjoying the performance, the beaux now have an excellent opportunity for a nice moonlight walk with their jularkies, all at the trifling expense of $1 each. Go early if you do not wish to be crowded out.

Fayetteville.—We learn from a gentleman just from Fayetteville, that the people of that place are receiving supplies regularly from Wilmington, and that, though they are not very abundantly supplied, they are making out very well, the terrors of starvation having been dispelled. A supply boat runs regularly between that place and Wilmington. Among other things brought up on her trip last week were 20,000 lbs. of bacon. This is the cruel inhumanity with which the "hordes of northern vandals" are treating the people of Fayetteville. What monsters!

General Barringer.—This officer, a North Carolinian, was captured about twenty miles West of Petersburg, with several members of his staff. He was attempting to bring back a portion of his brigade, which had been cut off, when he encountered a party of Sheridan's scouts in Confederate uniform, who made him and his aids prisoners. He has been sent to Fort Delaware. An exchange says he is still a devoted rebel, and absurdly argues that the Confederacy is greatly benefited by the capture of Richmond and Petersburg. He only followed the example set by Davis, in this respect.

Distinguished Visitors.—The Newbern *Times*, of the 6th, says Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase arrived, quite unexpectedly, in the city on Thursday evening last. He was accompanied by Mr. Mellen, of the Treasury Department, and several friends. Mr. Chase is a fine looking gentleman, of a large, portly frame, and an intellectual cast. His appearance created a very favorable impression. During the evening, he was serenaded at the residence of Col. Heaton, and received the calls of his friends and admirers. Yesterday morning, he left our city for Wilmington, and from thence he proposes to take a trip to the principal Southern ports. His excursion is not altogether a pleasure tour, at least it is so intimated to us.

Capture of Guerillas.—Last week six men, said to be paroled rebel soldiers, were captured with arms in their hands under circumstances leading to the belief that they had been engaged in plundering and robbing farm houses. Their names are J. C. Hazell, W. H. Hazell, and J. E. Horne, 6th N. C., and J. A. Hanker, 8th N. C., Alfred Hazell 1st N. C. Cavalry and J. Horne who refuses to give his Regiment. They will be tried by a military commission, and if the charges are proven will probably be hung.

Fire at Morehead City.—We regret to learn that, on Thursday last, a very disastrous conflagration took place at Morehead City. A large quantity of baled hay which was piled up on the railroad track, took fire from sparks from the locomotive, and, the wind being high, was quickly in flames. The forked fiend spread rapidly to adjoining buildings, four in number, filled with commissary stores, and consumed them. The loss is estimated in loose figures at $200,000. The fire department of Morehead City need rejuvenating, or overhauling, or something.

Gen. Taylor Right.—Nearly every body will now agree with Gen. Taylor, in his opinion of Jeff. Davis. Twenty years ago, he said that Davis was an "unprincipled scoundrel and hypocritical adventurer."

Running Through.—We learn that the trains are now running regularly on the Raleigh and Gaston road, through to Weldon. The cars leave here daily, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Warm.—A little more than warm—it is hot, dry and dusty. Yesterday was a scorcher. Rain is much needed.

Fayetteville has been garrisoned by Union troops.

Reconstruction of the South.—With Andy Johnson in the presidential chair, the work of reconstruction will be very simple, and we doubt not very speedy. The South is completely subdued. It has no longer any strength or vitality, and as for any anxiety about the bad feeling which may exist in the Southern States, or any fears concerning the operations of guerillas, they are not worth considering; for they will all melt away before six months, and be heard of no more. We have seen many a time just as much excitement and bitter feeling before presidential elections; just as much abuse, harsh language, quarrelling and bad blood between political parties as exists now between the North and South; but when the contest was over every one submitted to the result, whatever it might have been, and the country moved on, in peace and harmony, as before.

It will be the same now in reconstructing the Union. The conflict is ended. The South has nothing to fight for, and everything to gain by a speedy settlement of the difficulty. Added to this we have the sound judgment and firm will of Andrew Johnson, in winding up affairs favorably to the country. There is, therefore, no necessity for solicitude as to the reconstruction of the South. It is a very easy matter, and will be settled in a few months.—*N. Y. Herald.*

News of Booth's Capture in a Theological Seminary.—At the time the news of Booth's capture reached Chicago the exercises of the seventh anniversary of the Theological Seminary of that city were in progress.—The *Times* says:

"The news was received with a spontaneous burst of applause, which was again and again renewed. Some of the gentlemen rose to their feet, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs. The President called upon Rev. Dr. Eddy to offer a prayer of thanksgiving to God for the speedy retribution which had overtaken the murderer of the President. Dr. Eddy then rose and offered up a fervent prayer of praise and gratitude to the Supreme Being, in which the audience devoutly joined. The choir sang the "Song of Freedom."

The celebrated horse tamer, John S. Rarey, made his first appearance for several years in Boston on Thursday afternoon. His horse "Cruiser" was also present.

[From a Northern Paper.]

BY REQUEST.

"THE DAY WE CELEBRATE."

Bad luck to the man who is sober to-night!
He's a could-hearted bedbug, or myself I'm mistaken,
Whose heart for the Gould Flag has never been right,
An' who takes in the fame of his country no pleasure.

Och, murther! will some o' you herald me, me dears!
Or its out o' me skhin wid delight I'll be jumpin';
Wid me eyes swimmin' round in the happiest tears,
An' the heart in me breasht like a piston-rod thumpin'!

Musha, glory to God! for the news you have sint,
Wid your own party Sath, Mather President Linkin!
An' may God be around both the bed an' the tint
Where our bully boy Grant does his stin' an' thinkin'!
Even Shtanton, to-night, we'll confiss he was right,
Whin he played the cold scratch wid our foes—you his carcass;
An' to gallant "Phil Sherry" we'll drink wid delight,
On whose bright plume o' fame not a spot o' the dark is!

Let the chapels be opened, the sichers illumed,
An' the mad bells ring out from sich turrets and shteeple;
Let the chancels wid flowers be adorned an' perfumed,
While the *Segartha*—God bless 'im!—give thanks for the people!

For the city is ours that "Mac" sought from the start,
An' our boys through its streets "Hail Columbia" are yellin';
An' there's Payce in the air, an' there's pride in the heart,
An' our Flag has a tune that no tongue can be tellin'!

To the divil wid the shoddy contractors, an' all
Them cold speculators, whose pie is now "humble"!
The cost o' beef, praties, an' whiskey will fall,
An' what more could we ax—for the rints too will tumble?

On the boys who survive, fame an' pinsions we'll press,
Every orphan the war's med, a home we'll decree it;
An' sich soldier's young sweethart shall have a new dhress,
That will tickle her hayro, returnin' to see it!

Oh, land o' thrue freedom! oh, land of our love,
Wid your generous welcome to all who but seek it;—
May your stars shine as long as the twinklers above
An' your fame be so grand that no mortial can shpeak it!

All the winds o' the world as around it they blow,
No banner so glorious can take into motion;
An' wid Payce in our own land, you know we may go,
Just to settle some trifin' accounts o'er the ocean!

So come, me own Eileen! come Nora and Kate,
Come Michael an' Pat, all your Sunday duds carry;
We'll give thanks in the chapel, an' do it in shtate,
An' we'll pray for the sowls o' poor Martagh and Larry.

Woe's me! in the black swamps before it they shleep,
But the good God to-night—whose thrue faith they have cherished—
His angels will send o'er the red fields a-shweep,
In sich cowld air to breathe,—"Not in vain have you perished!"

So bad luck to the man who is sober to-night!
He's a cowld-hearted bedbug, per mycrot December,
Whose heart for the Gould Flag has niver been right,
An' who takes in the fame of his country no pleasure!

Och, murther! will some o' you herald me, me dears!
For its out o' me shkin, I'm afeard, I'll be jumpin';
Wid me eyes shwimmin' round in the happiest tears,
An' the heart in me breasht like a piston-rod thumpin'!

M. O'B.

New-York, April 3, 1865.

Trade With the South.—The restrictions being gradually removed, trade between the North and South will soon be resumed. There must be about two million bales of cotton, worth at least two hundred millions of dollars, in the rebel States. That will be brought North before long, and our trade, commerce and manufactures will be revivified.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Crops in Pennsylvania.—A subscriber writes from Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., April 26: "Allow me to say that the wheat crop promises remarkably well in our valley, as does also the grass crop. We have had frequent rains which have brought the crop forward unusually well."

GREAT ATTRACTION.

GLEASON, CORBETT & HARRINGTON'S MINSTRELS.

CHAS. P. GLEASON, - - Manager.
WM. DIGNAM, - - Musical Director.

We have the honor to announce to the citizens of Raleigh, N. C., that we will give one of our select entertainments at the Chapel of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, on Monday evening, May 8th, 1865, at which all are invited to attend. And the Manager desires to assure the Ladies in particular, that sufficient force will be at hand to preserve order, and nothing will be said or done which could in the least offend the taste of the most fastidious.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

Overture, - - - - - Company.
Opening Chorus, - - - - - Company.
Listen to the Mocking Bird, with imitations, J. Aspinall.
Clap your Hands, - - - - Charlie Gleason.
Her bright smile haunts me still, E. L. Corbett.
Native Home, - - - - Wm. L. Mann.
Phantom Chorus, - - - - Company.

PART II.

Duette, - - - - - Corbett & Myers.
Flower of the Flock, - - - Charlie Gleason.
Bone Solo, imitation of Horse Race, &c., - - - Johny Stevens.
Song and Dance, - - - - Charlie Gleason.
Jig Dance, - - - - Billy Thomas.

THE RUSH-IN BALL.

Doorkeeper, - - - - Charlie Gleason.

The whole to conclude with,

THE BLACK BRIGADE.

Reserved seats for Ladies and Gentlemen accompanying them.

Admission, - - - - - - 50 cts.

Doors open at 7 P. M. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Notice.—If there are any members of the *Minstrel* profession serving in the 2nd Div., 10th A. C., they will confer a favor on Chas. P. Gleason by calling at the quarters of the 3rd Brigade Band.

May 8-1t

INFORMATION WANTED

OF HENRY C. SMITH, COMPANY M, 32d REG'T N. C. Troops, Scales' Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Lee's army. Was last heard from a few days previous to Lee's surrender. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his anxious wife L. A. F. SMITH,
May 8-dtf Raleigh, N. C.
Northern papers please copy.

$10 DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, OR TAKEN FROM THE CARS, BETWEEN Wilmington and Raleigh, a white, leather covered Trunk, marked M. M. P—, U. S. A. Any person leaving it at Medical Director's office U. S. Headquarters, 10th A. C., will receive the above reward.
May 8-3t*

FOR RENT.

FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR, THE large and valuable house and lot in this city, on Newbern street, belonging to the estate of the late T. J. Lemay, and recently occupied by the family of H. K. Burgwyn, Esq. Possession to be had immediately.

For terms apply to Mrs. H. K. Burgwyn, on Hillsboro' street. (May 8-d3t*)

Headq'rs Department of North Carolina,
Army of the Ohio, Raleigh, N. C.,
May 4th, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

All paroled prisoners who were paroled for exchange but not exchanged before the surrender of General Lee's army, will be permitted to take the amnesty oath and go to their homes in Southern States, but no paroled prisoners will be allowed to go to Northern States until further orders.

By command of Maj. Gen'l Schofield.
(Signed,) J. A. CAMPBELL,
Official: Lt. Col. and A. A. G.
Fred'k Anderson, Lt. and A. A. A. G.